

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

EXTRAORDINARY

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Law and Judiciary Department

Notification

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The following Central Acts which were recently passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 27-5-1976 and published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section I dated 27-5-1976 are hereby republished for general information of the public.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 1st September, 1976.

The Finance Act, 1976

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The Finance Act, 1976

AN
ACT

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1976-77.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1976.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 30 and section 43 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1976.

CHAPTER II

Rates of income-tax

2. *Income-tax.*— (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraphs E and F of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds eight thousand rupees, then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first eight thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of eight thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount by which income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax chargeable in respect of the total income.

(3) Where in the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, the total income includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated—

(i) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business; and

(ii) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(4) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(6) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (7), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80 E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chap-

ter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided further that an assessee, being a company, may, in lieu of payment of surcharge on income-tax at the rate specified in Paragraph E of Part III of the First Schedule, make a deposit under the scheme framed under sub-section (8) before the last instalment of advance tax is due in its case, and where it does so,—

(i) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made is equal to or exceeds the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it shall be *nil*;

(ii) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made falls short of the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it shall stand reduced by the amount of the deposit; and

(iii) any order made by the Income-tax Officer under section 210 of the Income-tax Act and the notice of demand issued in pursuance thereof shall have effect as if the amount of surcharge on income-tax specified therein had been reduced to *nil* or, as the case may be, by the amount of the deposit.

(7) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds eight thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first eight thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of

income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of eight thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount by which income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax or "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(8) Where an assessee, being a company, makes, during the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, any deposit with the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 under any such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf, then, the surcharge on income-tax payable by the company for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977,— 18 of 1964.

(i) in a case where the amount of deposit so made is equal to or exceeds the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be *nil*; and

(ii) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made falls short of the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be reduced by the amount of the deposit.

(9) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provision of section 194 of that Act;

(c) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income;

(d) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(e) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(f) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(g) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

Direct taxes

Income-tax

3. *Amendment of section 2.* — In the Income-tax Act, in section 2, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, —

(a) after clause (28), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: —

"(28A) "interest" means interest payable in any manner in respect of any moneys borrowed or debt incurred (including a deposit, claim or other similar right or obligation) and includes any service fee or other charge in respect of the moneys borrowed or debt incurred or in respect of any credit facility which has not been utilised";

(b) in clause (37A), in sub-clause (i), —

(i) for the words and figures "in a case not falling under section 164", the words, figures and letters "in a case not falling under section 115A or section 115B or section 164" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words and figures "in a case falling under section 164, the rate specified in that section", the words, figures and letters "in a case falling under section 115A or section 115B or section 164, the rate or rates specified in section 115A or section 115B or, as the case may be, section 164" shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 9.* — In the Income-tax Act, in section 9, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, —

(a) in clause (i), the words "or through or from any money lent at interest and brought into India in cash or in kind" shall be omitted;

(b) after clause (iv), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely: —

"(v) income by way of interest payable by —

(a) the Government; or

(b) a person who is a resident, except where the interest is payable in respect of any debt incurred, or moneys borrowed and used, for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person outside India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside India; or

(c) a person who is a non-resident, where the interest is payable in respect of any debt incurred, or moneys borrowed and used, for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person in India;

(vi) income by way of royalty payable by —

(a) the Government; or

(b) a person who is a resident, except where the royalty is payable in respect of any right, property or information used or services utilised for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person outside India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside India; or

(c) a person who is a non-resident, where the royalty is payable in respect of any right, property or information used or services utilised for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person in India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in India:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in relation to so much of the income by way of royalty as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property, if such income is payable in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976 and the agreement is approved by the Central Government.

Explanation 1. — For the purposes of the foregoing proviso, an agreement made on or after the 1st day of April, 1976 shall be deemed to have been made before that date if the agreement is made in accordance with proposals approved by the Central Government before that date; so, however, that, where the recipient of the income by way of royalty is a foreign company, the agreement shall not be deemed to have been made before that date unless, before the expiry of the time allowed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 139 (whether fixed originally or on extension) for furnishing the return of income for the assessment year commencing on the

1st day of April, 1977, or the assessment year in respect of which such income first becomes chargeable to tax under this Act, whichever assessment-year is later, the company exercises an option by furnishing a declaration in writing to the Income-tax Officer (such option being final for that assessment year and for every subsequent assessment year) that the agreement may be regarded as an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976.

Explanation 2. — For the purposes of this clause, "royalty" means consideration (including any lump sum consideration which would be the income of the recipient chargeable under the head "Capital gains") for —

(i) the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of a patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property;

(ii) the imparting of any information concerning the working of, or the use of, a patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property;

(iii) the use of any pattern, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property;

(iv) the imparting of any information concerning technical, industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill;

(v) the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of any copyright, literary, artistic or scientific work including films or video tapes for use in connection with television or tapes for use in connection with radio broadcasting, but not including consideration for the sale, distribution or exhibition of cinematographic films; or

(vi) the rendering of any services in connection with the activities referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (v);

(vii) income by way of fees for technical services payable by —

(a) the Government; or

(b) a person who is a resident, except where the fees are payable in respect of services utilised in a business or profession carried on by such person outside India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside India; or

(c) a person who is a non-resident, where the fees are payable in respect of services utilised in a business or profession carried on by such person in India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in India.

Explanation — For the purposes of this clause, "fees for technical services" means any consideration (including any lump sum consideration) for the rendering of any managerial, technical or consultancy services (including the provision of services of technical or other personnel) but does not include consideration for any construction, assembly, mining or like project undertaken by the

recipient or consideration which would be income of the recipient chargeable under the head "Salaries".

5. *Amendment of section 10.* — In section 10 of the Income-tax Act, —

(a) in clause (6), after sub-clause (x), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely: —

"(xi) the remuneration received by him as an employee of the Government of a foreign State during his stay in India in connection with his training in any establishment or office of, or in any undertaking owned by, —

(i) the Government; or

(ii) any company in which the entire paid-up share capital is held by the Central Government, or any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments; or

(iii) any company which is a subsidiary of a company referred to in item (ii); or

(iv) any corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act; or

(v) any society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any other corresponding law for the time being in force and wholly financed by the Central Government, or any State Government or State Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments;"

14 of 1860.

(b) in clause (15), after item (e) of sub-clause (iv), the following item shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely: —

"(f) by an industrial undertaking in India on any moneys borrowed by it in foreign currency from sources outside India under a loan agreement approved by the Central Government having regard to the need for industrial development in India, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan and its repayment.

Explanation. — For the purpose of this item, the expression "foreign currency" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;"

46 of 1973.

(c) in clause (17), for the words "any Committee thereof," the words, brackets and figures "any Committee thereof or any allowance received by a member of either House of Parliament under the Members of Parliament (Additional Facilities) Rules, 1975;" shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of section 13.* — In section 13 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (5) [as directed to be inserted by clause (iii) of section 5 of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975], for clause (iii), the following clause shall be

41 of 1975.

substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

“(iii) deposit in any account with the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955 23 of 1955. or any subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 or any nationalised bank, that is to say, any corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970;” 38 of 1959. 5 of 1970.

7. *Amendment of section 32.*—In section 32 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1),—

(1) in clause (iv), for the words “seven thousand five hundred rupees”, the words “ten thousand rupees” shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(2) in clause (vi),—

(a) for the words “any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule”, the words, figures and brackets “any one or more of the articles or things specified in items 1 to 24 (both inclusive) in the list in the Ninth Schedule” shall be substituted;

(b) in the second proviso,—

(i) in clause (a), the words “and” shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (b), the word “and” shall be inserted at the end;

(iii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(c) any ship or aircraft acquired after the 31st day of March, 1976 or any machinery or plant installed after that date.”

8. *Insertion of new section 32A.*—After section 32 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“32A. *Investment allowance.*—(1) In respect of a ship or an aircraft or machinery or plant specified in sub-section (2), which is owned by the assessee and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by him, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction, in respect of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or, if the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year, then, in respect of that previous year, of a sum by way of investment allowance equal to twenty-five per cent. of the actual cost of the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant to the assessee:

Provided that no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of—

(a) any machinery or plant installed in any office premises or any residential accommodation, including any accommodation in the nature of a guest-house;

(b) any office appliances or road transport vehicles;

(c) any ship, machinery or plant in respect of which the deduction by way of development rebate is allowable under section 33; and

(d) any machinery or plant, the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise) in computing the income chargeable under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession” of any one previous year.

(2) The ship or aircraft or machinery or plant referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely:—

(a) a new ship or new aircraft acquired after the 31st day of March, 1976 by an assessee engaged in the business of operation of ships or aircraft;

(b) any new machinery or plant installed after the 31st day of March, 1976—

(i) for the purposes of business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power; or

(ii) for the purposes of business of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule; or

(iii) in a small-scale industrial undertaking for the purposes of business of manufacture or production of any other articles or things.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section and sub-section (4),—

(1) “new ship” or “new aircraft” or “new machinery or plant” shall have the same meanings as in the *Explanation* to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 32;

(2) an industrial undertaking shall be deemed to be a small-scale industrial undertaking, if the aggregate value of the machinery and plant (other than tools, jigs, dies and moulds) installed, as on the last day of the previous year, for the purposes of the business of the undertaking does not exceed ten lakh rupees; and for this purpose the value of any machinery or plant shall be,—

(a) in the case of any machinery or plant owned by the assessee, the actual cost thereof to the assessee; and

(b) in the case of any machinery or plant hired by the assessee, the actual cost thereof as in the case of the owner of such machinery or plant.

(3) Where the total income of the assessee assessable for the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, or, as the case may be, the immediately succeeding previous year [the total income for this purpose being computed after deduction of the allowances under section 33 and section 33A, but without making any deduction under sub-section (1) of this section or any deduction under Chapter VIA] is nil or is less than the full amount of the investment allowance,—

(i) the sum to be allowed by way of investment allowance for that assessment year under sub-section (1) shall be only such amount as is

sufficient to reduce the said total income to nil; and

(ii) the amount of the investment allowance, to the extent to which it has not been allowed as aforesaid, shall be carried forward to the following assessment year, and the investment allowance to be allowed for the following assessment year shall be such amount as is sufficient to reduce the total income of the assessee assessable for that assessment year, computed in the manner aforesaid, to nil, and the balance of the investment allowance, if any, still outstanding shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on, so, however, that no portion of the investment allowance, shall be carried forward for more than eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or, as the case may be, the immediately succeeding previous year.

Explanation.—Where for any assessment year, investment allowance is to be allowed in accordance with the provisions of this sub-section in respect of any ship or aircraft acquired or any machinery or plant installed in more than one previous year, and the total income of the assessee assessable for that assessment year [the total income for this purpose being computed after deduction of the allowances under section 33 and section 33A, but without making any deduction under sub-section (1) of this section or any deduction under Chapter VIA] is less than the aggregate of the amounts due to be allowed in respect of the assets aforesaid for that assessment year, the following procedure shall be followed, namely:—

(a) the allowance under clause (ii) shall be made before any allowance under clause (i) is made; and

(b) where an allowance has to be made under clause (ii) in respect of amounts carried forward from more than one assessment year, the amount carried forward from an earlier assessment year shall be allowed before any amount carried forward from a later assessment year.

(4) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed only if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(i) the particulars prescribed in this behalf have been furnished by the assessee in respect of the ship or aircraft or machinery or plant;

(ii) an amount equal to seventy-five per cent. of the investment allowance to be actually allowed is debited to the profit and loss account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed and credited to a reserve account (to be called the "Investment Allowance Reserve Account") to be utilised—

(a) for the purposes of acquiring, before the expiry of a period of ten years next following the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant [other than machinery or plant of the nature referred to in clause (a), (b) and (d) of the proviso

to sub-section (1)] for the purposes of the business of the undertaking; and

(b) until the acquisition of a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant as aforesaid, for the purposes of the business of the undertaking other than for distribution by way of dividends or profits or for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India:

Provided that this clause shall have effect in respect of a ship as if for the word "seventy-five", the word "fifty" had been substituted.

Explanation.—Where the amount debited to the profit and loss account and credited to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account under this sub-section is not less than the amount required to be so credited on the basis of the amount of deduction in respect of investment allowance claimed in the return made by the assessee under section 139, but a higher deduction in respect of the investment allowance is admissible on the basis of the total income as proposed to be computed by the Income-tax Officer under section 143, the Income-tax Officer shall, by notice in writing in this behalf, allow the assessee an opportunity to credit within the time specified in the notice or within such further time as the Income-tax Officer may allow, a further amount to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account out of the profits and gains of the previous year in which such notice is served on the assessee or of the immediately preceding previous year, if the accounts for that year have not been made up; and, if the assessee credits any further amount to such account within the time aforesaid, the amount so credited shall be deemed to have been credited to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account of the previous year in which the deduction is admissible and such amount shall not be taken into account in determining the adequacy of the reserve required to be credited by the assessee in respect of the previous year in which such further credit is made:

Provided that such opportunity shall not be allowed by the Income-tax Officer in a case where the difference in the total income as proposed to be computed by him and the total income as returned by the assessee arises out of the application of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 145 or sub-section (2) of that section or the omission by the assessee to disclose his income fully and truly.

(5) Any allowance made under this section in respect of any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant shall be deemed to have been wrongly made for the purposes of this Act—

(a) if the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to any person at any time before the expiry of eight years from the end of the previous year in which it was acquired or installed; or

(b) if at any time before the expiry of ten years from the end of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, the assessee does not utilise the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) for the purposes of acquiring a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant [other than machinery

or plant of the nature referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (d) of the proviso to sub-section (1)] for the purposes of the business of the undertaking; or

(c) if at any time before the expiry of the ten years aforesaid, the assessee utilises the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) for distribution by way of dividends or profits or for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any assets outside India or for any other purpose which is not a purpose of the business of the undertaking, and the provisions of sub-section (4A) of section 155 shall apply accordingly:

Provided that nothing in clause (a) shall apply —

(i) where the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to the Government, a local authority, a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956; or 1 of 1956

(ii) where the sale or transfer of the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is made in connection with the amalgamation or succession, referred to in sub-section (6) of sub-section (7).

(6) Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, in respect of which investment allowance has been allowed to the amalgamating company under sub-section (1), —

(a) the amalgamated company shall continue to fulfil the conditions mentioned in sub-section (4) in respect of the reserve created by the amalgamating company and in respect of the period within which such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant shall not be sold or otherwise transferred and in default of any of these conditions, the provisions of sub-section (4A) of section 155, shall apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company had it committed the default; and

(b) the balance of investment allowance, if any, still outstanding to the amalgamating company in respect of such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, shall be allowed to the amalgamated company in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3), so, however, that the total period for which the balance of investment allowance shall be carried forward in the assessments of the amalgamating company and the amalgamated company shall not exceed the period of eight years specified in sub-section (3) and the amalgamated company shall be treated as the assessee in respect of such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant for the purposes of this section.

(7) Where a firm is succeeded to by a company in the business carried on by it as a result of which the firm sells or otherwise transfers to the company any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (6) shall, so far as may be, apply to the firm and the company.

Explanation. — The provisions of this sub-section shall apply only where —

(i) all the property of the firm relating to the business immediately before the succession becomes the property of the company;

(ii) all the liabilities of the firm relating to the business immediately before the succession become the liabilities of the company; and

(iii) all the shareholders of the company were partners of the firm immediately before the succession.

(8) The Central Government, if it considers necessary or expedient so to do, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the deduction allowable under this section shall not be allowed in respect of any ship or aircraft acquired or any machinery or plant installed after such date, not being earlier than three years from the date of such notification, as may be specified therein.

(9) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be denied by reason only that the amount debited to the profit and loss account of the relevant previous year and credited to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account exceeds the amount of the profit of such previous year (as arrived at without making the debit aforesaid), in accordance with the profit and loss account.

9. *Amendment of section 37.* — In section 37 of the Income-tax Act, —

(a) in sub-section (2A), —

(i) in clause (i), for the words, figures and letter "section 33 or section 33A", the words, figures and letters "section 32A or section 33 or section 33A" shall be substituted;

(ii) in the *Explanation*, the words, brackets, figure and letter "and sub-section (2B)" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.

(b) sub-section (2B) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

10. *Insertion of new sections 44C and 44D.* — In the Income-tax Act, in Chapter IV-D, after section 44B, the following sections shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely:—

44C. Deduction of head office expenditure in the case of non-residents. — Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in section 28 to 43A, in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident, no allowance shall be made, in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", in respect of so much of the expenditure in the nature of head office expenditure as is in excess of the amount computed as hereunder, Namely:—

(a) an amount equal to five per cent. of the adjusted total income; or

(b) an amount equal to the average head office expenditure; or

(c) the amount of so much of the expenditure in the nature of head office expenditure incurred

by the assessee as is attributable to the business of profession of the assessee in India,

whichever is the least:

Provided that in a case where the adjusted total income of the assessee is a loss, the amount under clause (a) shall be computed at the rate of five per cent. of the average adjusted total income of the assessee.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(i) “adjusted total income” means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, without giving effect to the allowance referred to in this section or in sub-section (2) of section 32 or the deduction referred to in section 32A or section 33 or section 33A or the first proviso to clause (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 36 or any loss carried forward under sub-section (1) of section 72 or sub-section (2) of section 73 or sub-section (1) of section 74 or sub-section (3) of section 74A or the deductions under Chapter VIA;

(ii) “average adjusted total income” means,—

(a) in a case where the total income of the assessee is assessable for each of the three assessment years immediately preceding the relevant assessment year, one-third of the aggregate amount of the adjusted total income in respect of the previous years relevant to the aforesaid three assessment years;

(b) in a case where the total income of the assessee is assessable only for two of the aforesaid three assessment years, one-half of aggregate amount of the adjusted total income in respect of the previous years relevant to the aforesaid two assessment years;

(c) in a case where the total income of the assessee is assessable only for one of the aforesaid three assessment years, the amount of the adjusted total income in respect of the previous year relevant to that assessment year;

(iii) “average head office expenditure” means,—

(a) in a case where any expenditure in the nature of head office expenditure has been allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the assessee chargeable under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession” in respect of each of the three previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, the 1st day of April, 1975 and the 1st day of April, 1976, one-third of the aggregate amount of the expenditure so allowed;

(b) in a case where such expenditure has been so allowed only in respect of two of the aforesaid three previous years, one-half of the aggregate amount of the expenditure so allowed;

(c) in a case where such expenditure has been so allowed only in respect of one of the aforesaid three previous years, the amount of the expenditure so allowed;

(iv) “head office expenditure” means executive and general administration expenditure

incurred by the assessee outside India, including expenditure incurred in respect of—

(a) rent, rates, taxes, repairs or insurance of any premises outside India used for the purposes of the business or profession;

(b) salary, wages, annuity, pension, fees bonus, commission, gratuity, perquisites or profits in lieu of or in addition to salary, whether paid or allowed to any employee or other person employed in, or managing the affairs of, any office outside India;

(c) travelling by any employee or other person employed in, or managing the affairs of, any office outside India; and

(d) such other matters connected with executive and general administration as may be prescribed.

44D. *Special provisions for computing income by way of royalties, etc., in the case of foreign companies.*—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 44C, in the case of an assessee, being a foreign company,—

(a) the deductions admissible under the said sections in computing the income by way of royalty or fees for technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by the foreign company with the Indian concern before the 1st day of April, 1976, shall not exceed in the aggregate twenty per cent. of the gross amount of such royalty or fees as reduced by so much of the gross amount of such royalty as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property;

(b) no deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance shall be allowed under any of the said sections in computing the income by way of royalty or fees for technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by the foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “fees for technical services” shall have the same meaning as in the *Explanation* to clause (vii) of sub-section (1) of section 9;

(b) “foreign company” shall have the same meaning as in section 80B;

(c) “royalty” shall have the same meaning as in the *Explanation* to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9;

(d) royalty received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by a foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 shall be deemed to have been received in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976 if such agreement is deemed, for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9, to have been made before the 1st day of April, 1976.

11. *Amendment of section 47.* — In section 47 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (viii), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely: —

“(ix) any transfer of a capital asset, being any work of art, archaeological, scientific or art collection, book, manuscript, drawing painting, photograph or print, to the Government or a University or the National Museum, National Art Gallery, National Archives or any such other public museum or institution as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of national importance or to be of renown throughout any State or States.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this clause, “University” means a University established or incorporated by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act and includes an institution declared under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 to be a University for the purposes of that Act.’

12. *Omission of section 54C.* — Section 54C of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted.

13. *Amendment of section 57.* — In section 57 of the Income-tax Act, the following proviso and *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely: —

‘Provided that nothing contained in clause (i) or clause (iii) shall apply in computing the income by way of dividends in the case of an assessee, being a foreign company.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this section and section 58, “foreign company” shall have the same meaning as in section 80B.’

14. *Amendment of section 58.* — In section 58 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely: —

“(3) In the case of an assessee, being a foreign company, the provisions of section 44D shall, so far as may be, apply in computing the income chargeable under the head “Income from other sources” as they apply in computing the income chargeable under the head “Profits and gains of business or profession”.

15. *Amendment of section 80A.* — In section 80A of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely: —

“(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no deduction under section 80G or section 80GG or section 80HH or section 80J or section 80L or section 80QQ shall be allowed in computing the total income of an assessee, being a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax.”.

16. *Amendment of section 80C.* — In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, in clause (d) of sub-section (2), for the words “eight thousand rupees”, the

words “ten thousand rupees” shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.

17. *Amendment of section 80G.* — In section 80G of the Income-tax Act, —

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely: —

“(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, —

(i) in a case where the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) includes any sum specified in sub-clause (vii) of clause (a) thereof, an amount equal to the whole of such sum plus fifty per cent. of the balance of such aggregate; and

(ii) in any other case, an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2).”;

(b) in clause (a) of sub-section (2), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, —

(i) in sub-clause (v), for the words “for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning; or” shall be substituted;

(ii) after sub-clause (v), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely: —

“(vi) any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10; or

(vii) the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning.”;

(c) in sub-section (4), for the words, brackets and figures “sub-clauses (iv) and (v)”, the words, brackets and figures “sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii)” shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(d) after *Explanation 4*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely: —

“*Explanation 5.* — For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of any donation unless such donation is of a sum of money.”.

18. *Amendment of section 80M.* — In section 80M of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely: —

“(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being a domestic company, includes any income by way of dividends from a domestic company, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income by way of dividends of an amount equal to —

(a) in respect of such the whole of income by way of dividends from a company formed and registered under the Companies

Act, 1956 after the 28th day of February, 1975 and engaged exclusively or almost exclusively in the manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in items 2 and 3, item 4 (excluding alloy, malleable and S. G. iron castings), items 7 to 15 (both inclusive), items 17 and 18, item 23 (excluding refractories) and items 24, 26, 27 and 29 in the list in the Ninth Schedule.

(b) in respect of such income by way of dividends other than the dividends referred to in clause (a). sixty per cent. of such income."

19. *Amendment of section 115.*—In section 115 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (i) with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, —

(a) in sub-clause (a) (1), for the words "forty-seven per cent.", the words "forty per cent." shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-clause (a) (2), for the words "fifty-five per cent.", the words "fifty per cent." shall be substituted; and

(c) in sub-clause (b), for the words "forty-five per cent.", the words "forty per cent." shall be substituted.

20. *Insertion of new sections 115A and 115B.*—In the Income-tax Act, after section 115, the following sections shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely: —

115A. Tax on dividends, royalty and technical service fees in the case of foreign companies.—

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), where the total income of an assessee, being a foreign company, includes any income by way of—

(a) dividends; or

(b) royalty or fees for technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by the foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 and approved by the Central Government,

the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of —

(i) the amount of income-tax calculated on the amount of income by way of dividends, if any, included in the total income, at the rate of twenty-five per cent.;

(ii) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of royalty, if any, included in the total income —

(1) on so much of the amount of such income as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or speci-

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fication relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property, at the rate of twenty per cent.;

(2) on the balance of such income, if any, at the rate of forty per cent.;

(iii) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of fees for technical services, if any, included in the total income, at the rate of forty per cent.; and

(iv) the amount of income-tax with which it would have been chargeable had its total income been reduced by the amount of income referred to in clause (a) and clause (b).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, —

(a) "fees for technical services" shall have the same meaning as in the *Explanation* to clause (vii) of sub-section (1) of section 9;

(b) "foreign company" shall have the same meaning as in section 80B;

(c) "royalty" shall have the same meaning as in the *Explanation* to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to any income by way of royalty received by a foreign company from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 if such agreement is deemed, for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9, to have been made before the 1st day of April, 1976; and the provisions of the annual Finance Act for calculating, charging, deducting or computing income-tax shall apply in relation to such income as if such income had been received in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976.

115B. Tax on profits and gains of life insurance business.—Where the total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of —

(i) the amount of income-tax calculated on the amount of profits and gains of the life insurance business included in the total income, at the rate of twelve and one-half per cent.; and

(ii) the amount of income-tax with which the assessee would have been chargeable had the total income of the assessee been reduced by the amount of profits and gains of the life insurance business.

21. *Amendment of section 155.*—In section 155 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely: —

(4A) Where an allowance by way of investment allowance has been made wholly or partly to an assessee in respect of a ship or an aircraft or any machinery or plant in any assessment year under section 32A and subsequently —

(a) at any time before the expiry of eight years from the end of the previous year in which the ship or

aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to any person other than the Government, a local authority, a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956, or in connection with any amalgamation or succession referred to in sub-section (6) or sub-section (7) of section 32A; or

(b) at any time before the expiry of ten years from the end of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, the assessee does not utilise the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) of section 32A for the purposes of acquiring a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant [other than machinery or plant of the nature referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (d) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 32A] for the purposes of the business of the undertaking; or

(c) at any time before the expiry of the ten years referred to in clause (b), the assessee utilises the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) of section 32A —

(i) for distribution by way of dividends or profits; or

(ii) for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India; or

(iii) for any other purpose which is not a purpose of the business of the undertaking, the investment allowance originally allowed shall be deemed to have been wrongly allowed, and the Income-tax Officer may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, recompute the total income of the assessee for the relevant previous year and make the necessary amendment, and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned, —

(i) in a case referred to in clause (a), from the end of the previous year in which the sale or other transfer took place;

(ii) in a case referred to in clause (b), from the end of the ten years referred to in that clause;

(iii) in a case referred to in clause (c), from the end of the previous year in which the amount was utilised.

Explanation. — For the purpose of clause (b), “new ship” or “new aircraft” or “new machinery or plant” shall have the same meanings as in the *Explanation* to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 32.

22. *Amendment of section 195.* — In the Income-tax Act, in section 195, in sub-section (2), for the words “other than interest including interest on securities”,

the words “other than interest on securities” shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976.

23. *Amendment of First Schedule.* — In the First Schedule to the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, —

(a) for rule 2, the following rule shall be substituted, namely: —

“2. *Computation of profits of life insurance business.* — The profits and gains of life insurance business shall be taken to be the annual average of the surplus arrived at by adjusting the surplus or deficit disclosed by the actuarial valuation made in accordance with the Insurance Act, 1938, in respect of the last inter-valuation period ending before the commencement of the assessment year, so as to exclude from it any surplus or deficit included therein which was made in any earlier intervaluation period.”;

(b) rule 3 shall be omitted;

(c) in rule 7, in sub-rule (1), clauses (i) and (iii) shall be omitted.

24. *Amendment of Eighth Schedule.* — In the Eighth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, —

(a) against *Bihar* in column (1), for the existing areas specified in column (2), the following shall be substituted, namely: —

“The district of Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, East Champaran, Gaya, Madhubani, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawadha, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Samastipur, Santal Parganas, Saran, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Vaishali and West Champaran.”;

(b) against *Punjab* in column (1), for the existing areas specified in column (2), the following shall be substituted namely: —

“The district of Bhatinda; so much of the district of Faridkot as formed part of the district of Bhatinda on the 31st day of July, 1972; the districts of Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur.”;

(c) after *Rajasthan* in column (1) and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely: —

“*Sikkim* The whole of the State.”;

(d) against *Uttar Pradesh* in column (1), for the existing areas specified in column (2), the following shall be substituted, namely: —

“The district of Almora, Azamgarh, Baharaich, Ballia, Banda, Bara Banki, Basti, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Chamoli, Deoria; Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareilly, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri-Garhwal, Unnao and Uttarkashi.”;

(e) for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

“Explanation.— Save as otherwise expressly provided, reference to any district in this Schedule shall be construed, —

(i) in the case of the districts of Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Gaya, Monghyr, Nalanda and Nawadah in the State of Bihar; the district of Ferozepur in the State of Punjab; and the district of Rampur in the State of Uttar Pradesh, as a reference to the areas comprised in the district concerned on the 15th day of March, 1976, being the date of introduction of the Finance Bill, 1976 in the House of the People; and

(ii) in the case of any other district, as a reference to the areas comprised in that district on the 3rd day of September, 1973, being the date of introduction of the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1973 in the House of the People.”.

25. *Amendment of Ninth Schedule.*— In the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, —

(a) for item 4, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“4. Steel casting and forgings and alloy, malleable and S. G. iron casting.”;

(b) after item 24 and before the *Explanation*, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

“25. Carbon and graphite products.

26. Inorganic heavy chemicals (other than soda ash and caustic soda mentioned in items 12 and 13 respectively).

27. Organic heavy chemicals.

28. Synthetic rubber and rubber chemicals (including carbon black).

29. Industrial explosives.

30. Basic drugs.

31. Industrial sewing machines.

32. Finished leather and leather goods (including footwear made wholly or mainly of leather).”.

26. *Consequential amendments to certain sections.*— The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act, namely:—

(a) in section 45, the figures and letter “54C” shall be omitted;

(b) in clause (iv) of sub-section (2) of section 141A, for the words, brackets and figures “the deduction referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33”, the words, brackets, figures and letter “the deduction referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 32A or clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33” shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-clause (iv) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 143, for the words, brackets and figures “the deduction referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33”, the words, brackets, figures and letter “the deduction refer-

red to in clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 32A or clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33” shall be substituted;

(d) in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 160, the words, brackets and figure “clause (i) of” shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976;

(e) in the Ninth Schedule, for the brackets, words and figures “[See section 32(1)(vi)]”, the brackets, words, figures and letters “[See section 32(1)(vi) and section 32A(2)(b)(ii)]” shall be substituted.

Wealth-tax

27. *Amendment of Act 27 of 1957.*—In the Wealth-tax Act, 1957,—

(1) in section 3, for the words “at the rate or rates specified in the Schedule”, the words and figure “at the rate or rates specified in Schedule I” shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(2) in section 5, in sub-section (1),—

(a) after clause (ivb), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

“(ivc) one or more dwelling units (each such dwelling unit having a plinth area not exceeding eight square metres) and the land appurtenant thereto, belonging to the assessee, where the construction of such dwelling unit or units is begun on or after the 1st day of April, 1976:

Provided that this exemption shall apply in respect of any dwelling unit or units and the land appurtenant thereto only for a period of five successive assessment years next following the date on which the construction of such dwelling unit or units is completed.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this clause,—

(a) “dwelling unit” means a unit of accommodation used solely for the purpose of residence;

(b) “land appurtenant”, in relation to any dwelling unit or units comprising a building, means,—

(i) in an area where there is any law in force providing for the minimum extent of land contiguous to the land occupied by any building to be kept as open space for the enjoyment of such building, the minimum extent of land contiguous to the land occupied by the building comprising such dwelling unit or units required to be kept as open space under such law;

(ii) in any other area, an extent of land not exceeding one-third of the plinth area of the building comprising the dwelling unit or units at the ground level contiguous to the land occupied by such building;”;

(b) after clause (x), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have

been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975, namely: —

“(xa) the amount of any fee due to the assessee in respect of services rendered by him as a legal practitioner within the meaning of the Advocates Act, 1961;” 25 of 1961.

(c) after clause (xxx), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: —

“(xxxa) the value of any building belonging to the assessee, where the building is used solely for the purpose of residence of persons employed by the assessee in any plantation or industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee and the income of each such person chargeable under the head “Salaries” under the Income-tax Act is ten thousand rupees or less;”

(d) in the *Explanation* to clause (xxxi), —

(i) for the words “this clause”, the words, brackets, figures and letter “clause (xxxi)”, this clause” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words, brackets and figures “and clause (xxvii)”, the words, brackets and figures “clause (xxvii) and clause (xxxiv)”, shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(e) after clause (xxvii), the following clauses shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977 namely: —

“(xxviii) in the case of an assessee, being a person of Indian origin who was ordinarily residing in a foreign country and who, on leaving such country, has returned to India with the intention of permanently residing therein, moneys and the value of assets brought by him into India and the value of the assets acquired by him out of such moneys:

Provided that this exemption shall apply only for a period of seven successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such person returned to India.

Explanation. — A person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents, was born in undivided India;

(xxxiv) in the case of an individual, being a citizen of India, who is not resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date, the value of any equity shares in any company of the type referred to in clause (d) of section 45 which is engaged in the business of manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in Schedule II or which is certified by the prescribed authority to have undertaken the export of such percentage of its total production as may be specified in this behalf by the prescribed authority, where such shares form part of the initial issue of the equity share capital made by the company after the 31st day of March, 1976 or where such shares form part of an issue of equity share capital which is certified by the prescribed authority to have been made by the company after the 31st day of

March, 1976 for the purposes of expansion or diversification of its industrial undertaking.

Explanation. — An individual shall be deemed to be not resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date if in respect of that year the individual is not resident in India within the meaning of the Income-tax Act.”;

(3) in section 7, —

(a) in sub-section (3), for the words “the valuation date”, the words, brackets and figure “the valuation date, or, in the case of an asset being a house referred to in sub-section (4), the valuation date referred to in that sub-section” shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely: —

“(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the value of a house belonging to the assessee and exclusively used by him for residential purposes throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the valuation date may, at the option of the assessee, be taken to be the price which, in the opinion of the Wealth-tax Officer, it would fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation date next following the date on which he became the owner of the house, or on the valuation date relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971, whichever valuation date is later:

Provided that where more than one house belonging to the assessee is exclusively used by him for residential purposes, the provisions of this sub-section shall apply only in respect of one of such houses which the assessee may, at his option, specify in this behalf in the return of net wealth.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this sub-section —

(i) where the house has been constructed by the assessee, he shall be deemed to have become the owner thereof on the date on which the construction of such house was completed;

(ii) “house” includes a part of a house, being an independent residential unit.”;

(4) in section 21, in sub-section (4), for the words “the Schedule”, at both the places where they occur, the word and figure “Schedule I”, shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(5) in section 21A, in clause (a), for the words “the Schedule”, the word and figure “Schedule I” shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(6) the Schedule shall be numbered as Schedule I with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977 and with effect from that date —

(a) in the Schedule as so numbered, for Part I, the following Part shall be substituted, namely: —

"PART I

(1) In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family to which item (2) of this Paragraph applies, —

Rate of tax

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000 | $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the net wealth; |
| (b) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000 | Rs. 2,500 plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000; |
| (c) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,00,000 | Rs. 10,000 plus 2 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000; |
| (d) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000 | Rs. 20,000 plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000; |

Provided that for the purposes of this item, —

(i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000;

(ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 5 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

(2) In the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, —

Rate of tax

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the net wealth; |
| (b) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000 | Rs. 7,500 plus 2 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000; |
| (c) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 | Rs. 17,500 plus $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000; |

Provide that for the purposes of this item, —

(i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000;

(ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 5 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.”;

(b) after the Schedule as so numbered, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely: —

"SCHEDULE II

[See section 5(1) (xxxiv)]

1. Ferro alloys; steel casting and forgings; special steels; and nonferrous metals and their alloys.
2. Boilers and Steam Generating Plants.

3. Prime Movers (other than Electrical Generators), being industrial turbines or internal combustion engines.

4. Equipment for transmission and distribution of electricity; electrical motors; electrical furnaces; X-ray equipment; and electronic components and equipment.

5. Mechanised sailing vessels up to 1000 DWT; ship ancillaries; and commercial vehicles.

6. Industrial machinery.

7. Machine tools.

8. Agricultural machinery, being tractors or power tillers.

9. Earth-moving machinery.

10. Industrial instruments, being indicating, recording and regulating devices for pressure, temperature, rate of flow, weight, levels and the like.

11. Scientific instruments.

12. Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers falling under “(1) Inorganic fertilisers” mentioned under the heading “18. Fertilisers” in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

65 of 1951

13. Chemicals (other than fertilisers), namely: —

- (1) Inorganic heavy chemicals.
- (2) Organic heavy chemicals.
- (3) Fine chemicals including photographic chemicals.
- (4) Synthetic resins and plastics.
- (5) Synthetic rubbers.
- (6) Man-made fibres.
- (7) Industrial explosives.
- (8) Insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and the like.
- (9) Synthetic detergents.
- (10) Miscellaneous chemicals (for industrial use only).

14. Drugs and pharmaceuticals.

15. Paper and pulp including paper products.

16. Automobile tyres and tubes.

17. Plate glass.

18. Ceramics, being refractories or furnace lining bricks — acidic, basic and neutral.

19. Cement products, being portland cement or asbestos cement.’

Gift-tax

28. *Amendment of Act 18 of 1958.* — In section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, in clause (iv) of sub-section (1), after the words “local authority”, the words, brackets, figures and letter “or any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act” shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.

Surtax

29. *Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.* — In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, —

(a) in section 2, in clause (8), for the words “ten per cent.”, at both the places where they

occur, the words "fifteen per cent." shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(b) in the First Schedule, in rule 3, for the portion beginning with the words "by the aggregate of—" and ending with the brackets, figures and words "(ii) any expenditure", the words "by the amount of any expenditure" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(c) in the Second Schedule,—

(i) in rule 1 —

(1) in clause (ii), for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (3) of section 34", the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-section (4) of section 32A, or sub-section (3) of section 34" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977; and

(2) clauses (iv) and (v) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(ii) after rule 1, the following rule shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975, namely:—

'1A. Where a company has not made any credit in any account in its books as on the first day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year which is of the nature of item (8) or item (9) under the heading "CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS" in the column relating to "LIABILITIES" in the "FORM OF BALANCE-SHEET", given in Part I of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956, or where the Income-tax Officer is of opinion that the amount credited in such account falls short of the amount which should have reasonably been credited by it, the amount of its capital as computed under rule 1 shall be reduced by the amount which has not been so credited or, as the case may be, the amount of such shortfall.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, the amount of credit which should have reasonably been made by a company in relation to any account of the nature of item (9) aforesaid, means the amount of dividend declared or paid by the company, on or after the first day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year, for the previous year immediately preceding the first mentioned previous year.';

(iii) in rule 2, in clause (i), the brackets, words and figures "[other than the debentures referred to in clause (iv) or moneys referred to in clause (v) of rule 1]" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(iv) in rule 3, for the words, brackets and figures "or issue of the debentures referred to in clause (iv), or borrowing of any moneys referred to in clause (v), of rule 1 or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital or redemption of such

debentures or repayment of any such moneys," the words "or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital," shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.

Interest-tax

30. *Amendment of Act 45 of 1974.*—In section 2 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974, in clause (7), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977,—

(a) in sub-clause (i), the word "and" shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-clause (ii), the word "and" shall be inserted at the end;

(c) after sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iii) interest on moneys lent for the creation of a capital asset in India where the agreement under which such moneys are lent provides for the repayment thereof during a period of not less than seven years;"

CHAPTER IV

Indirect taxes

31. *Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.*—The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

32. *Auxiliary duties of customs.*—(1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act):

Provided that on and from the date on which the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 comes into force, this sub-section shall have effect subject to the modification that for the words "First Schedule to the Tariff Act", the words and figures "First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975" shall be substituted.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 30th day of June, 1977, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cessor, and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cessor as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to

1 of 1956.

52 of 1962.

51 of 1975.

51 of 1975.

10 of 1897.

the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

33. *Amendment of Act 1 of 1949.* — In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1976", the figures "1977" shall be substituted.

34. *Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.* — The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

35. *Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.* — The Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

36. *Auxiliary duties of excise.* — (1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of excise an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 30th day of June, 1977, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser, and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, 10 of 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The auxiliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The auxiliary duties of excise leviable under sub-section (1) in the financial year 1975-76 shall be for the purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(5) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

37. *Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.* — The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fifth Schedule.

38. *Discontinuance of salt duty.* — For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1976, no duty under the Central Excises Act or the Tariff Act or the Customs Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

39. *Amendment of Act 16 of 1955.* — In the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, —

(a) for the words "opium, Indian hemp or other narcotic drug or narcotic", wherever they occur, the words "narcotic drug or narcotic" shall be substituted;

(b) in section 2, —

(i) after clause (a), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely: —

'(aa) "coca derivative" means —

(i) crude cocaine, that is, any extract of coca leaf which can be used, directly or indirectly, for the manufacture of cocaine;

(ii) ecgonine, that is, laevo-ecgonine having the chemical formula $C_8H_{15}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$, and all the derivatives of laevo-ecgonine from which it can be recovered; and

(iii) cocaine, that is, methyl-benzoyl-laevo-ecgonine having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, and its salts;

(ab) "coca leaf" means —

(i) the leaf and young twigs of any coca plant, that is, of the *Erythroxylon coca* (Lamk) and the *Erythroxylon novo-gratense* (Hiern.) and their varieties, and of any other species of this genus which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be coca plants for the purposes of this Act; and

(ii) any mixture thereof, with or without neutral materials;';

(ii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: —

'(bb) "derivative of opium" means —

(i) medicinal opium, that is, opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use;

(ii) prepared opium, that is, any product of opium obtained by any series of operations designed to transform opium into an extract suitable for smoking, and the dross or other residue remaining after opium is smoked;

(iii) morphine, that is, the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, and its salts, and its derivatives;';

(iii) for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely: —

'(e) "Indian hemp" means —

(i) the leaves, small stalks and flowering or fruiting tops of the Indian hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa* L.), including all forms known as *bhang*, *siddhi* or *ganja*;

(ii) charas, that is, the resin obtained from the Indian hemp plant, which has not been submitted to any manipulations other than those necessary for packing and transport;

(iii) any mixture, with or without neutral materials, of any of the above forms of Indian hemp or any drink prepared therefrom; and

(iv) any extract or tincture of any of the above forms of Indian hemp;";

(iv) for clause (h), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(h) "narcotic drug" or "narcotic" means a substance which is coca leaf, or coca derivative, or opium, or derivative of opium, or Indian hemp and shall include any other substance, capable of causing or producing in human beings dependence, tolerance and withdrawal syndromes and which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a narcotic drug or narcotic;';

(c) the Schedule shall be amended in the manner specified in the Sixth Schedule.

CHAPTER V

Miscellaneous

40. *Amendment of Act 2 of 1899.*— In the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in Schedule I, in the column headed 'Proper Stamp-duty', with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976,—

(a) in article No. 37, for the words "Fifteen naye paise", the words "One rupee" shall be substituted;

(b) in article No. 52, for the words "Fifteen naye paise", the words "Thirty paise" shall be substituted;

(c) in article No. 53, for the words "Ten naye paise", the words "Twenty paise" shall be substituted.

41. *Amendment of Act 31 of 1956.*— After section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely:—

"43A. *Deduction of income-tax not to be made on interest or dividend.*— Notwithstanding anything contained in section 193 or section 194 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, no deduction of income-tax shall be made on any interest or dividend payable to the Corporation in respect of any securities or shares owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest."

43 of 1961

42. *Amendment of Act 52 of 1963.*— In section 32 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, in clause (b) of sub-section (1), for sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

"(ii) a Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, or"

43 of 1961

43. *Amendment of Act 38 of 1974.*— In the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act,

(a) in section 3, in sub-section (1), for the words, figures and letters "and assessment year

commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976.", the words, figures and letters "the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April 1976 and the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977." shall be substituted;

(b) in section 4, in sub-section (1), for the words "a compulsory deposit for that assessment year at the rates specified in the Schedule.", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"a compulsory deposit,—

(i) for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 and the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, at the rates specified in Paragraph A of the Schedule; and

(ii) for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, at the rates specified in Paragraph B of the Schedule.";

(c) in the Schedule,—

(i) below the words "RATES OF COMPULSORY DEPOSIT" the word and letter "Paragraph A" shall be inserted; and

(ii) for the provisos, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Paragraph B

- (1) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 4 per cent. of the current income; 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000
- (2) Where the current income exceeds Rs. Rs. 1,000 plus 10 per cent. of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000
- (3) Where the current income exceeds Rs. Rs. 5,500 plus 12 per cent. of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000

Provided that in a case (whether falling under Paragraph A or Paragraph B) —

(a) where the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,620, the compulsory deposit shall in no case exceed the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000;

(b) where the amount of compulsory deposit calculated in accordance with the foregoing provisions is less than Rs. 100, it shall not be necessary for the depositor concerned to make such deposit."

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

PART I

Income-tax and surcharge on income-tax

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,190 plus 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,190 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,690 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 5,690 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 15,690 plus 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 27,690 plus 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 exceeds Rs. 8,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,400 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,900 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,900 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 7,400 plus 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	Rs. 19,400 plus 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 plus 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

*Paragraph C**Sub-Paragraph I*

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 plus 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 plus 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 plus 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 plus 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased

by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, “registered firm” includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,— 31 of 1956

Rates of income-tax

- (i) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business 52.5 per cent.;
- (ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income the rate of income-tax applicable in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,— 31 of 1956

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

- (i) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 45 per cent. of the total income;
- (ii) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 55 per cent. of the total income;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in the case of an industrial company,—

- (a) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000 55 per cent. of the total income;
- (b) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000 60 per cent. of the total income;

(ii) in any other case 65 per cent. of the total income.

Provided that—

(i) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested,

the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

(ii) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 2,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(a) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government 50 per cent.;

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income 70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(a) where the person is resident in India—		
(i) on income by way of interest other than “Interest on securities”	10 per cent.	Nil;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	30 per cent.	3 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.	Nil;

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(iv) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	21 per cent.	2 per cent.;
(b) where the person is not resident in India —		
(i) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 3 per cent. of the amount of the income,	
	or	
	income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	
(ii) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.	1.5 per cent.;
2. In the case of a company —		
(a) where the company is a domestic company —		
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1 per cent.;
(ii) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	22 per cent.	1 per cent.;
(b) where the company is not a domestic company —		
(i) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.	Nil;
(ii) on income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government, —		
(A) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976 —		
(1) on so much of the amount of such income as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or trade mark or similar property	20 per cent.	Nil;
(2) on the balance, if any, of such income	40 per cent.	Nil;
(iii) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with		

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government —		
(A) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	40 per cent.	Nil;
(iv) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	2.2 per cent.;
(v) on any other income.	70 per cent.	3.5 per cent.;

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) of section 80E and computing "advance tax".

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section), shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates: —

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies, —

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,050 plus 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1,950 plus 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,200 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 4,700 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 12,700 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;

(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 Rs. 22,700 plus 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;

(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 Rs. 39,200 plus 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 exceeds Rs. 8,000,—

Rates of income-tax

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000 | Nil; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000 | 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 1,260 plus 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | Rs. 2,510 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000 | Rs. 4,010 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 6,010 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000; |
| (7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000 | Rs. 16,010 plus 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000; |
| (8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 | Rs. 27,010 plus 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | 15 per cent. of the total income; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 1,500 plus 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 4,000 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | Nil; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | 5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 750 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 2,500 plus 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 10,000 plus 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | Nil; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | 4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 600 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 2,350 plus 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 8,850 plus 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company, —

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company, —

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested, —

(i) in case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 45 per cent. of the total income;

(ii) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 55 per cent. of the total income;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested, —

(i) in the case of an industrial company, —

(a) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000 55 per cent. of the total income;

(b) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000 60 per cent. of the total income;

(ii) in any other case 65 per cent. of the total income;

Provided that —

(i) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of —

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

(ii) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 2,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of —

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company, —

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of —

(a) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government 50 per cent.;

(ii) on the balance, if any, 70 per cent. of the total income

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[See section 2(9) (e)]

Rules for computation of net agricultural income

Rule 1. — Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 40A.

Rule 2. — Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (3) and (4) thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3. — Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA" shall be omitted.

Rule 4. — Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5. — Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6. — Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so

computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—(1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975, or both, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, and

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (7) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, and

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment

year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or the period aforesaid.

(3) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules, or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974, or of 20 of 1974. the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1975, shall 25 of 1975. be set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

Rule 10.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be nil.

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 31)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act,—

(i) in Item No. 47(2), for the entry in the fourth column, the entry "100 per cent. *ad valorem plus* Rs. 20.00 per kilogram." shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 63(20A), for the figures "200" in the fourth column, the figures "300" shall be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 64, for the figures "60" and "50" in the fourth and fifth columns, the figures "100" and "90" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(iv) in Item Nos. 64(1) and 64(2), for the figures "40" in the fourth column against each of them, the figures "100" shall be substituted;

(v) in Item Nos. 64(3) and 64(5), for the figures "50" and "60" in the fourth column against each of them, the figures "90" and "100" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(vi) in Item No. 64(4), for the figures "40", "30" and "30" in the fourth, fifth and sixth columns, the figures "100", "90" and "90" shall, respectively, be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act,—

(i) after Item No. 28B, the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

28C	Caprolactam and Dimethyl terephthalate.	Preferential Revenue.	150 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	140 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	140 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	..";
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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(ii) for Item No. 63(30), the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

'63(30)	Alloy steel and high carbon steel products, the following, namely, ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, bars, flats, rods, coils, angles, shapes, sections, sheets, plates, hoops, strips and wire, but excluding articles specified in Item Nos. 63 (14A) and 63(20A).	Revenue.	60 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
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Explanation I.—This Item is to be taken to apply to the goods mentioned therein even though they may be covered by any other Item in this Schedule.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this Item, the expressions "alloy steel" and "high carbon steel" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in Note 1(d) and 1(e) of Chapter 73 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

51 of 1975

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[See section 34]

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(i) in Heading No. 51.01/03, for the entry in column (3), the entry "100% plus Rs. 20 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Heading No. 56.05/06, for the entry in column (3), the entry "100% plus Rs. 20 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(iii) in Heading No. 74.01/02, for the entry in column (3), the entry "100%" shall be substituted;

(iv) in Heading No. 74.03,—

(1) in sub-heading No. (1), for the entry in column (3), the entry "100%" shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-heading No. (2), for the entries in columns (3) and (4), the entries "100%" and "90%" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(v) in Headings Nos. 74.04/05 and 74.06, for the entry in column (3) against each of them, the entry "100%" shall be substituted;

(vi) in Heading No. 74.07/08, in sub-heading No. (1), for the entry in column (3), the entry "100%" shall be substituted;

(vii) in Heading No. 74.09/19, for the entry in column (3), the entry "100%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No. and description of article	Rate of duty			Duration when rates of duty are protective
		Standard	U. K.	Other Preferential Areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(i) in Heading No. 29.01/45, after sub-heading No. (19), the following sub-heading shall be inserted, namely:—

"(20)	Caprolactam and Dimethyl terephthalate.	150%	140%	140%	..";
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(ii) for Heading No. 73.15, the following Heading shall be substituted, namely:—

"73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in Headings Nos. 73.06/07 to 73.14:
(1)	Not elsewhere specified.
(2)	Coils for rerolling, strips, sheets and plates, of stainless steel.

150%	140%	140%	..";
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60%
300%

PART III

In the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, in Heading No. 1, for the entry in column (3), the entry "Rs. 300 per quintal" shall be substituted.

PART IV

Heading No.	Description of article	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, the following Heading shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"20. Groundnut —		
(i) Groundnut kernel	Rs. 800 per tonne.
(ii) Groundnut in shell	Rs. 600 per tonne."

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

[See section 35]

PART I

In the First Schedule to be Central Excises Act,—

(i) in Item No. 4, under "II. Manufactured tobacco —", for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the

entry "One hundred and fifty-five per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 6, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Two thousand two hundred rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 8, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (a), the entry "One thousand rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted;

(iv) in Item No. 10, for the entry in the third column, the entry "One hundred and fifty rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted;

(v) in Item No. 11, for the entry in the third column against sub-items (1), the entry "Two hundred rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted;

(vi) in Item No. 11A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (3) and (4), the entries "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* plus six hundred rupees per metric tonne." and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* plus two thousand rupees per metric tonne." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(vii) in Item No. 11B, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* plus two thousand rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted;

(viii) in Item No. 14E, for the entry in the third column, the entry "twelve and a half per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(ix) in Item No. 18, after *Explanation III*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely: —

"*Explanation IV*. — This item does not include mineral fibres and yarn."

(x) in Item No. 19, in the second column, for the words "impregnated or coated", wherever they occur, the words "impregnated, coated or laminated" shall be substituted;

(xi) in Item No. 22, —

(a) in the second column, for the words "impregnated or coated", wherever they occur, the words "impregnated, coated or laminated" shall be substituted;

(b) the *Explanation* shall be numbered as "*Explanation I*." and after the *Explanation* as so numbered, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely: —

"*Explanation II*. — This item does not include glass fabrics."

(xii) in Item No. 22B, in the second column, for the words "IMPREGNATED OR COATED", the words "IMPREGNATED, COATED OR LAMINATED" shall be substituted;

(xiii) in Item No. 22C, in the second column, for the words "IMPREGNATION OR COATING", the words "IMPREGNATION, COATING OR LAMINATION" shall be substituted;

(xiv) in Item No. 33A, —

(a) for the entries in the third column against sub-items (2) and (3), the entries "Four hundred rupees per set." and "Four hundred rupees per set." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(b) for the entry in the second column against sub-item (3), the entry "Radiograms (including radio or transistor sets with extra space in cabinet for fitting in record players or record changers) and combination sets of radios (including transistor sets) and tape recorders (including cassette recorders and tape decks)" shall be substituted;

(xv) in Item No. 33D, in the second column, —

(a) the words and brackets "COMPUTERS (INCLUDING CENTRAL PROCESSING UNITS AND PERIPHERAL DEVICES)" shall be omitted;

(b) after the words "OR UNASSEMBLED CONDITION", the words " , NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED" shall be inserted;

(xvi) in Item No. 35, in the second column, for the words "CYCLES, PARTS OF CYCLES", the words "PARTS OF CYCLES" shall be substituted;

(xvii) Item No. 45 shall be omitted.

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, —

(i) for Item No. 1D, the following Item shall be substituted, namely: —

"1D	AERATED WATERS, WHETHER OR NOT FLAVOURED OR SWEETENED AND WHETHER OR NOT CONTAINING VEGETABLE OR FRUIT JUICE OR FRUIT PULP —	
	(1) Aerated waters, in the manufacture of which blended flavouring concentrates in any form are used —	
	(a) For each unit container containing 200 millilitres or less.	Twenty-five paise.

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

(b) For each unit container containing more than 200 millilitres. Twenty-five paise plus ten paise for every hundred millilitres or fraction thereof in excess of 200 millilitres.

(c) All others. Fifty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

(2) All others. Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*."

(ii) after Item No. 15B, the following Item shall be inserted, namely: —

"15C	STARCH (INCLUDING DEXTRIN AND OTHER FORMS OF MODIFIED STARCH), ALL SORTS, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ."
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(iii) for Item No. 17, the following Item shall be substituted, namely: —

"17	PAPER AND PAPER BOARD, ALL SORTS (including pasteboard, millboard, strawboard, cardboard and corrugated board), in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power —	
	(1) Uncoated and coated printing and writing paper (other than poster paper).	Twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(2) Paper board and all other kinds of paper (including paper or paper boards which have been subjected to various treatments such as coating, impregnating, corrugation, creping and design printing), not elsewhere specified.	Thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ."

(iv) in Item No. 19, for sub-item I(2), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely: —

"(2) Others —	
(a) Cotton fabrics, superfine — that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is 61s or more.	Fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(b) Cotton fabrics, fine — that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is 41s or more but is less than 61s.	Fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(c) Cotton fabrics, medium A — that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is 26s or more but is less than 41s.	Three per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(d) Cotton fabrics, medium B — that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is 17s or more but is less than 26s.	Three per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(e) Cotton fabrics, coarse — that is to say, fabrics in which the average count of yarn is less than 17s.	Three per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(f) Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified.	Fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ;

(v) after Item No. 22E, the following Item shall be inserted, namely: —

"22F"	MINERAL FIBRES AND YARN, AND MANUFACTURES THEREFROM, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ;
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Explanation. — "Mineral fibres and yarn, and manufactures therefrom" shall be deemed to include —

- (i) glass fibre and yarn including glass tissues and glass wool;
- (ii) asbestos fibre and yarn;
- (iii) any other mineral fibre or yarn, whether continuous or otherwise such as slag-wool and rock wool; and
- (iv) manufactures containing mineral fibres and yarn, other than asbestos cement products.

(vi) for Item No. 23, the following Item shall be substituted, namely: —

"23"	CEMENT ALL VARIETIES —	
	(1) Grey portland cement (including ordinary portland cement, pozzolana cement and blast furnace slag cement), masonry cement, rapid hardening cement, low heat cement and waterproof (hydrophobic) cement.	Rupees one hundred per metric tonne.
	(2) All others.	Thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ;

(vii) after Item No. 33D, the following Item shall be inserted, namely: —

"33DD"	COMPUTERS (INCLUDING CENTRAL PROCESSING UNITS AND PERIPHERAL DEVICES), ALL SORTS.	Fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ."
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THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

[See section 37]

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act, —

(i) in Item No. 4, under "II Manufactured tobacco —", for sub-item (1), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely: —

"(I) Cigars and cheroots.	Fifty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ;"
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(ii) in Item No. 19, —

(a) in the second column, for the words "impregnated or coated", wherever they occur, the words "impregnated, coated or laminated" shall be substituted;

(b) for the entries in the third column, against sub-items I(2) (a), I(2) (b), I(2) (c), I(2) (d), I(2) (e) and I(2) (f), the entries "Two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*," "Two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*," "Two per cent. *ad valorem*," "One per cent. *ad valorem*," "One-half per cent. *ad valorem*," and "Two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*," shall, respectively, be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 22, in the second column, for the words "impregnated or coated", wherever they occur, the words "impregnated, coated or laminated" shall be substituted.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE

[See section 39(c)]

In the Schedule to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, for the headings and the items and entries relating thereto, occurring before the *Explanations*, the following shall be substituted, namely: —

Item No.	Description of dutiable goods	Rate of duty
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Medicinal preparations

I. Allopathic Medicinal Preparations: —

(i) Medicinal preparations containing alcohol which are not capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages —

(a) Patent or proprietary medicines.

Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* or rupees three and seventy-five paise per litre of the strength of London proof spirit, whichever is higher.

(b) Others.

Rupees three and seventy-five paise per litre of the strength of London proof spirit.

(ii) Medicinal preparations containing alcohol which are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages —

(a) Medicinal preparations which contain known active ingredients in therapeutic quantities.

Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* or rupees seven and fifty paise per litre of the strength of London proof spirit, whichever is higher.

(b) Others.

Rupees thirty per litre of the strength of London proof spirit.

(iii) Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol but containing narcotic drug or narcotic.

Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

2. Medicinal preparations in Ayurvedic, Unani or other indigenous systems of medicine —

(i) Medicinal preparations containing self-generated alcohol which are not capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages.

Nil.

(ii) Medicinal preparations containing self-generated alcohol which are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages.

Rupee one per litre of the strength of London proof spirit.

Item No.	Description of dutiable goods	Rate of duty
	(iii) All others containing alcohol which are prepared by distillation or to which alcohol has been added.	Rupees thirty per litre of the strength of London proof spirit.
	(iv) Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol but containing narcotic drug or narcotic.	Twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
3.	Homoeopathic preparations containing alcohol.	Rupees seven and fifty paise per litre of the strength of London proof spirit.
<i>Toilet preparations</i>		
4.	Toilet preparations containing alcohol or narcotic drug or narcotic.	Sixty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or rupees seven and fifty paise per litre of the strength of London proof spirit, whichever is higher."

The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1976

AN

ACT

further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) This Act may be called the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1976.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions.

2. *Change of nomenclature of unberthed passenger ship and unberthed passenger.*— In the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the words "unberthed passenger ships", "an unberthed passenger ship", "unberthed passenger ship", "unberthed passengers", "an unberthed passenger" and "unberthed passenger", wherever they occur, the words "special trade passenger ships", "a special trade passenger ship", "special trade passenger ship", "special trade passengers", "a special trade passenger" and "special trade passenger" shall respectively be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 3.*— In section 3 of the principal Act,—

(a) for clauses (27) and (28), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(27) "pilgrimage" means pilgrimage to any holy place in the Hedjaz or to any other place declared by the Central Government to be a place of pilgrimage by notification in the Official Gazette;

(28) "pilgrim ship" means a special trade passenger ship which makes a voyage to or from

the Hedjaz, or, as the case may be, to or from any other place of pilgrimage declared as such by the Central Government in pursuance of clause (27), during the season of the pilgrimage and which carries pilgrims in a proportion of not less than one pilgrim for every one hundred tons of the gross tonnage of the ship;";

(b) in clause (38), after sub-clause (i), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ia) a special trade passenger ship safety certificate,

(ib) a special trade passenger ship space certificate;";

(c) after clause (47), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(47A) "special trade" means the conveyance of large number of passengers by sea within prescribed sea areas;

(47B) "special trade passenger" means a passenger carried in special trade passenger ship in spaces on the weather deck or upper deck or between decks which accommodate more than eight passengers and includes a pilgrim or a person accompanying a pilgrim;

(47C) "special trade passenger ship" means a mechanically propelled ship carrying more than thirty special trade passengers;";

(d) clauses (51) and (52) shall be omitted.

4. *Amendment of section 240.*— In section 240 of the principal Act—

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) A ship intended to carry special trade passengers between ports or places in India shall not commence a voyage from any port or place appointed under sub-section (1) of section 237, unless the master holds certificates to the effect mentioned in sections 241 and 242.

(1A) A ship intended to carry special trade passengers from or to a port or place in India to or from a port or place outside India shall not commence a voyage from any port or place appointed under sub-section (1) of section 237, unless, the master holds—

(i) a passenger ship safety certificate;

(ii) an exemption certificate;

(iii) a special trade passenger ship safety certificate;

(iv) a special trade passenger ship space certificate; and

(v) a certificate referred to in section 242.";

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "unless the master holds the aforesaid certificates", the words, brackets, figures and letter "unless the master holds the appropriate certificate for the voyage specified in sub-section (1), or as the case may be, in sub-section (1A)" shall be substituted.

5. *Substitution of new section for section 241.*— For section 241 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"241. *Contents of certificate A.*— (1) The first of the certificates referred to in sub-section (1)

of section 240 (hereinafter called certificate A) shall be in the prescribed form and contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, certificate A shall contain the following statements and particulars, namely: —

- (i) that the ship is seaworthy;
- (ii) that the ship is properly equipped, fitted and ventilated;
- (iii) the number of special trade passengers the ship is certified to carry; and
- (iv) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) Certificate A shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of issue or for such shorter period as may be specified therein."

6. *Amendment of section 242.* — In section 242 of the principal Act, for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely: —

"(c) that the master holds —

- (i) a certificate of survey and certificate A; or
- (ii) a passenger ship safety certificate accompanied by an exemption certificate, a special trade passenger ship safety certificate and a special trade passenger ship space certificate; or
- (iii) a nuclear passenger ship safety certificate."

7. *Amendment of section 244.* — In section 244 of the principal Act, for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely: —

"Provided that he shall not cause a ship holding a valid certificate referred to in sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) or sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of section 242 to be surveyed unless, by reason of the ship having met with damage or having undergone alterations, or on other reasonable grounds, he considers it likely that she may be found unseaworthy or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the service on which she is to be employed."

8. *Omission of heading below section 254.* — The heading "*Special provisions relating to unberthed passenger ships*" occurring below section 254 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

9. *Amendment of section 255.* — In section 255 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely: —

"(3) The master, owner or agent of any ship which is intended to sail on a voyage as a pilgrim ship from any port or place in India shall, before advertising such ship for the conveyance of pilgrims or offering to convey any pilgrim by such ship or selling or promising or permitting any person to sell a passenger ticket to any pilgrim for conveyance by such ship, supply to the officer appointed in this behalf (hereinafter referred to as the pilgrim officer) at the port or place from which the ship is to commence the voyage, and at

each port or place in India at which she is to touch for the purpose of embarking pilgrims, full particulars as to the name, tonnage and age of the ship, the maximum number of passage tickets of each class to be issued, the maximum price of each class of passage tickets, the probable date on which the ship is to sail from that port or place, the ports, if any, at which she is to touch, the place of her destination, and the probable date of her arrival thereat.

(4) The master, owner or agent of the ship shall supply to the pilgrim officer, within three days from the date of demand, such further information in regard to the matters mentioned in sub-section (3) as that officer may in writing demand from him.

(5) (a) The master, owner or agent of the ship shall advertise at such port or place and in such manner as may be prescribed —

- (i) the place of destination of the ship,
- (ii) the price of each class of passage tickets which shall not be in excess of the price communicated to the pilgrim officer under sub-section (3), and
- (iii) the provisional date of sailing from that port or place.

(b) The master, owner or agent of the ship shall also advertise the final date of sailing not less than fifteen days before such date.

(6) No master, owner or agent shall —

(a) without reasonable cause, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fail or refuse to supply any particulars or information which he is by or under this section required to supply or supply false particulars or information; or

(b) advertise any ship for the conveyance of pilgrims, or offer to convey pilgrims by any ship, or sell or promise or permit any person to sell passage tickets to pilgrims for conveyance by any ship, without having first supplied the particulars required by sub-section (3) and in accordance with the provisions of that sub-section; or

(c) advertise a price for passage tickets at the port or place in excess of the price communicated to the pilgrim officer under sub-section (3); or

(d) offer to convey pilgrims by any ship from any port or place in India or sell or promise or permit any person to sell passage tickets to pilgrims for conveyance by a ship from any such port or place without having advertised as required by clause (a) of sub-section (5), the matters specified in that clause; or

(e) sell or permit any person to sell to any pilgrim any passage ticket at a price in excess of the price communicated to the pilgrim officer under sub-section (3)."

10. *Amendment of section 256.* — Section 256 of the principal Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section, and

(a) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, after the words "the certifying officer", the words "or

such other officer as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf" shall be inserted;

(b) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) In either of the following cases, namely:—

(a) if after a pilgrim ship has departed or proceeded on her voyage any additional pilgrims are taken on board at a port or place within India appointed under this Part for the embarkation of pilgrims, or

(b) if a pilgrim ship upon her voyage touches or arrives at any such port or place, having previously received on board additional pilgrims at any port or place outside India,

the master shall obtain a fresh certificate B from the certifying officer or such other officer as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf at that port or place, and shall make an additional statement specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the additional pilgrims."

11. *Amendment of section 257.*—In section 257 of the principal Act—

(a) in sub-sections (1) and (2), after the words "certifying officer", the words "or such other officer as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf" shall be inserted;

(b) after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) The master of every pilgrim ship departing or proceeding from any port or place in India shall sign a statement in duplicate in the prescribed form specifying the total number of all the pilgrims embarked and the number of pilgrims of each sex embarked and the number of the crew and such other particulars as may be prescribed and shall deliver both copies to the certifying officer or such other officer as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf at the port or place and such officer shall thereupon, after having first satisfied himself that the entries are correct, countersign and return to the master one copy of the statement.

(4) The master of every pilgrim ship arriving at any port or place in India at which it may be intended to discharge pilgrims, shall, before any pilgrims disembark, deliver a statement signed by him specifying the total number of all the pilgrims on board and the number of pilgrims of each sex and the number of the crew, and such other particulars as may be prescribed to the certifying officer or such other officer as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf at the port or place."

12. *Amendment of section 258.*—In section 258 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) The master of every pilgrim ship shall note in writing on the copy of the additional statement referred to in sub-section (2) of section 256 or

of the statement referred to in sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 257, the date and supposed cause of death of any pilgrim who may die on the voyage, and shall, when the pilgrim ship arrives at her port or place of destination or at any port or place where it may be intended to discharge pilgrims, and before any pilgrims disembark, produce the statement, with any additions made thereto,—

(a) where such port or place is in India, to the certifying officer or such other officer as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf;

(b) where such port or place is outside India, to the Indian consular officer."

13. *Amendment of section 259.*—In section 259 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) (a) Every pilgrim ship carrying pilgrims and crew not exceeding one thousand in number shall have on board a medical officer possessing such qualifications as may be prescribed, and, if the number of pilgrims and crew carried exceeds one thousand, a second medical officer similarly qualified and also in all cases such medical attendants as may be prescribed.

(b) A medical officer of every pilgrim ship shall perform such duties and functions, keep such diaries and submit such reports or other returns, as may be prescribed.

(c) No medical officer or attendant on a pilgrim ship shall charge any pilgrim on such ship for his services."

14. *Insertion of new sections 261A, 261B and 261C.*—After section 261 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"261A. *Bunks to be provided for passengers.*—Every special trade passenger ship making a voyage the duration of which, in ordinary circumstances, may extend to seventy-two hours or more shall provide for each passenger on board a bunk of the prescribed size and particulars.

261B. *Space to be provided for passengers when bunks are not provided.*—Every special trade passenger ship making a voyage the duration of which, in ordinary circumstances, may not extend to seventy-two hours, shall provide space for each passenger at the prescribed scale.

261C. *Airing space to be provided for passengers.*—Every special trade passenger ship shall have reserved as airing space for the use of passengers on board, gratuitously by day and by night, so much of the upper deck as is not required for the airing space of the crew or for permanent structure:

Provided that the upper deck space so provided for passengers shall in no case be less than 0.37 square metre for each passenger."

15. *Omission of section 263.*—Section 263 of the principal Act and the heading "Special provisions regarding pilgrim ships" occurring before that section shall be omitted.

16. *Substitution of new section for section 264.*— For section 264 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"264. *Hospital accommodation.*— Every special trade passenger ship certified to carry more than one hundred passengers on a voyage the duration of which, in ordinary circumstances, may extend to forty-eight hours or more, shall provide on board a hospital offering such conditions relating to security, space, health and sanitation, and capable of accommodating such proportion of the maximum number of passengers the ship is certified to carry, as may be prescribed."

17. *Omission of sections 265 to 269 and section 278.*— Sections 265 to 269 (both inclusive) and section 278 of the principal Act shall be omitted.

18. *Amendment of section 279.*— In section 279 of the principal Act, in sub-sections (1) and (5), for the words, brackets, letter and figures "clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 278", the words, brackets, letter and figures "clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 255" shall be substituted.

19. *Amendment of section 280.*— In section 280 of the principal Act, for the figures "278", in the two places where they occur, the figures "255" shall be substituted.

20. *Amendment of section 282.*— In section 282 of the principal Act—

(i) in clause (j), for the words and figures "sections 265 and 268", the word and figures "section 257" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (s), for the word and figures "section 278", the word and figures "section 255" shall be substituted.

21. *Amendment of section 284.*— In section 284 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that different requirements may be specified for special trade passenger ships."

22. *Amendment of section 299.*— In section 299 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Where on receipt of a declaration of survey granted under Part VIII in respect of a special trade passenger ship or a pilgrim ship, the Central Government is satisfied that the ship complies with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder relating to construction, life saving appliances and space requirements, it may in addition to the certificates referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2), issue in respect of the ship a special trade passenger ship safety certificate and a special trade passenger ship space certificate."

23. *Amendment of section 304.*— In section 304 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), after the words "a passenger ship safety certificate", the words "or a special trade passenger ship safety certificate" shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "safety convention certificate", the words "passenger ship safety certificate or special trade passenger ship safety certificate" shall be substituted.

24. *Amendment of section 307.*— In section 307 of the principal Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) No Indian passenger ship shall proceed on a voyage from any port or place in India to any port or place outside India—

(a) if the ship is a ship, other than a special trade passenger ship, unless there is in force in respect of the ship either—

(i) a passenger ship safety certificate issued under section 299; or

(ii) a qualified passenger ship safety certificate issued under section 299 and an exemption certificate issued under section 302;

(b) if the ship is a special trade passenger ship, unless there is in force in respect of the ship the certificate referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) or the certificates referred to in sub-clause (ii) of that clause and a special trade passenger ship safety certificate and a special trade passenger ship space certificate,

being in each case a certificate which by the terms thereof is applicable to the voyage on which the ship is about to proceed and to the trade in which she is for the time being engaged."

25. *Amendment of section 436.*— In section 436 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), in the Table,—

(a) after Serial No. 89, and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"89A If a master, owner or agent contravenes sub-section (6) of section 255.	255(6) Fine which may extend to two thousand rupees."
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(b) after Serial No. 90 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"90A (a) If medical officers and attendants are not carried on a pilgrim ship in accordance with clause (a) of sub-section (4) of section 259; or	259 (4) (a) The master, owner or agent shall be liable for each voyage made in contravention of clause (a) of sub-section (4) of section 259 to fine which may extend to three hundred rupees."
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(b) if a medical officer or attendant on a pilgrim ship contravenes clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 259;	259 (4) (c) fine which may extend to two hundred rupees."
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(c) Serial Nos. 92 and 93 shall be omitted.

26. *Amendment of section 459.*— In section 458 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the words "two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following", the words "two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid" shall be substituted:

The Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1976

AN

ACT

further to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1948.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows: —

1. *Short title and commencement.* — (1) This Act may be called the Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1976.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Amendment of section 2.* — In section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), —

(a) for clauses (c), (d) and (e), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely: —

(c) "Central Council" means the Pharmacy Council of India constituted under section 3;

(d) "Central Register" means the register of pharmacists maintained by the Central Council under section 15A;

(da) "Executive Committee" means the Executive Committee of the Central Council or of the State Council, as the context may require;

(e) "Indian University" means a University within the meaning of section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and includes such other institutions, being institutions established by or under a Central Act, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf; 3 of 1956.

(b) for clauses (h), (i) and (j), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely: —

(h) "register" means a register of pharmacists prepared and maintained under Chapter IV;

(i) "registered pharmacist" means a person whose name is for the time being entered in the register of the State in which he is for the time being residing or carrying on his profession or business of pharmacy;

(j) "State Council" means a State Council of Pharmacy constituted under section 19, and includes a Joint State Council of Pharmacy constituted in accordance with an agreement under section 20;

(k) "University Grants Commission" means the University Grants Commission established under section 4 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. 3 of 1956.

3. *Amendment of section 3.* — In section 3 of the principal Act, —

(a) in clause (a), for the words "authority known as the Inter-University Board", the words "University Grants Commission" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (b), for the word "three", the word "four" shall be substituted;

(c) for clause (f), the following clause shall be substituted namely: —

"(f) a representative of the University Grants Commission and a representative of the All India Council for Technical Education;"

(d) in clause (g), after the word "elected", the words "from amongst themselves" shall be inserted;

(e) in clause (h), —

(i) the words "either a registered medical practitioner or" shall be omitted;

(ii) for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely: —

"Provided that for five years from the date on which the Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1976, comes into force the Government of each Union territory shall, instead of electing a member under clause (g), nominate one member, being a person eligible for registration under section 31, to represent that territory."

(iii) the *Explanation* appearing at the end shall be omitted.

4. *Amendment of section 5.* — In section 5 of the principal Act, —

(a) in sub-section (2), for the words "An elected President", the words "The President" shall be substituted;

(b) to sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be added, namely: —

"Provided that if his term of office as a member of the Central Council expires before the expiry of the full term for which he is elected as President or Vice-President, he shall, if he is re-elected or re-nominated as a member of the Central Council, continue to hold office as President or Vice-President for the full term for which he is elected to such office."

5. *Amendment of section 7.* — In section 7 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the words "other than a nominated President," shall be omitted.

6. *Substitution of new section for section 8.* — For section 8 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely: —

"8. *Staff remuneration and allowances.* — The Central Council shall —

(a) appoint, a Registrar who shall act as the Secretary to that Council and who may also, if deemed expedient by that Council, act as the Treasurer thereof;

(b) appoint such other officers and servants as that Council deems necessary to enable it to carry out its functions under this Act;

(c) require and take from the Registrar, or any other officer or servant, such security for the due performance of his duties as that Council may consider necessary; and

(d) with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix —

(i) the remuneration and allowances to be paid to the President, Vice-President, and other members of that Council,

(ii) the pay and allowances and other conditions of service of officers and servants of that Council.”

7. *Insertion of new section 9A.* — After section 9 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely: —

“9A. *Other committees.* — (1) The Central Council may constitute from among its members other committees for such general or special purposes as that Council may deem necessary and for such periods not exceeding five years as it may specify, and may co-opt for a like period persons, who are not members of the Central Council, as members of such committees.

(2) The remuneration and allowances to be paid to the members of such committees shall be fixed by the Central Council with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

(3) The business before such committees shall be conducted in accordance with such regulations as may be made under this Act.”

8. *Amendment of section 14.* — In section 14 of the principal Act, after the words “shall be deemed”, the words “, subject to such additional conditions, if any, as may be specified by the Central Council,” shall be inserted.

9. *Insertion of new sections 15A and 15B.* — After section 15 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely: —

“15A. *The Central Register.* — (1) The Central Council shall cause to be maintained in the prescribed manner a register of pharmacists to be known as the Central Register, which shall contain the names of all persons for the time being entered in the register for a State.

(2) Each State Council shall supply to the Central Council five copies of the register for the State as soon as may be after the first day of April of each year, and the Registrar of each State Council, shall inform the Central Council, without delay, all additions to, and other amendments in, the register for the State made from time to time.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Central Council to keep the Central Register in accordance with the orders made by the Central Council, and from time to time to revise the Central Register and publish it in the Gazette of India.

(4) The Central Register shall be deemed to be public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and may be proved by the production of a copy of the Register as published in the Gazette of India.

15B. *Registration in the Central Register.* — The Registrar of the Central Council shall, on receipt of the report of registration of a person in the

register for a State, enter his name in the Central Register.”

10. *Amendment of section 17.* — In section 17 of the principal Act, —

(a) in sub-section (1), the words “together with an abstract of its accounts” shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words “copy or abstract”, the words “or copy” shall be substituted.

11. *Insertion of new section 17A.* — After section 17 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely: —

“17A. *Accounts and audit.* — (1) The Central Council shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts, in accordance with such general directions as may be issued and in such form as may be specified by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(2) The accounts of the Central Council shall be audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any person authorised by him in this behalf and any expenditure incurred by him or any person so authorised in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Central Council to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any person authorised by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Central Council shall have the same rights and privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has in connection with the audit of Government accounts, and in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books of accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers.

(4) The accounts of the Central Council as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any person authorised by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Council which shall forward the same with its comments to the Central Government.”

12. *Amendment of section 18.* — In section 18 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), —

(a) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely: —

“(a) the management of the property of the Central Council.”;

(b) in clause (f), —

(i) for the word “Secretary”, the words “Registrar, Secretary” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the word “Treasurer”, the words “Registrar or any other officer or servant” shall be substituted;

(c) after clause (f), the following clauses shall be inserted namely: —

“(g) the manner in which the Central Register shall be maintained and given publicity;

(h) constitution and functions of the committees other than Executive Committee, the summoning and holding of meetings thereof, the time and place at which such meetings shall be held, and the number of members necessary to constitute the quorum."

13. *Amendment of section 19.*—In section 19 of the principal Act, —

(a) in clause (b), —

(i) for the word "two", the word "three" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "members of the pharmaceutical profession", the words "registered pharmacists" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (dd) and (e), for the words and figures "Drugs Act, 1940", 23 of 1940 the words and figures "Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940" shall be substituted; 23 of 1940.

(c) in the proviso, for the words "member of the pharmaceutical profession", the words "registered pharmacist" shall be substituted.

14. *Amendment of section 21.*—In section 21 of the principal Act, —

(a) in sub-section (1), in clauses (dd) and (e), for the words and figures "Drugs Act, 1940", 23 of 1940. and figures "Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940" shall be substituted; 23 of 1940.

(b) in sub-section (3), —

(i) for the words "at least half", the words "more than half" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "members of the pharmaceutical profession", the words "registered pharmacists" shall be substituted.

15. *Amendment of section 23.*—In section 23 of the principal Act, —

(a) in sub-section (2), for the words "An elected President", the words "The President" shall be substituted;

(b) to sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be added, namely: —

"Provided that if his term of office as a member of the State Council expires before the expiry of the full term for which he is elected as President or Vice-President, he shall, if he is re-elected or re-nominated as a member of the State Council, continue to hold office for the full term for which he is elected as President or Vice-President."

16. *Insertion of new section 26A.*—After section 26 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely: —

"26A. *Inspection.*—(1) A State Council may, with the previous sanction of the State Government, appoint Inspectors having the prescribed qualifications for the purposes of Chapters III, IV and V of this Act.

(2) An Inspector may —

(a) inspect any premises where drugs are compounded or dispensed and submit a written report to the Registrar;

(b) enquire whether a person who is engaged in compounding or dispensing of drugs is a registered pharmacist;

(c) investigate any complaint made in writing in respect of any contravention of this Act and report to the Registrar;

(d) institute prosecution under the order of the Executive Committee of the State Council;

(e) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of Chapters III, IV and V of this Act or any rules made thereunder.

(3) Any person wilfully obstructing an Inspector in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by or under this Act or any rules made thereunder shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with both.

(4) Every Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code 45 of 1860.

17. *Insertion of new section 32B.*—After section 32A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely: —

"32B. *Special provisions for registration of displaced persons, repatriates and other persons.*—

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 or section 32A, a State Council may permit to be entered on the register —

(a) the names of persons who possess the qualifications specified in clause (a) or clause (c) of section 31 and who were eligible for registration between the closing of the First Register and the date when the Education Regulations came into effect.

(b) the names of persons approved as "qualified persons" before the 31st December, 1969 for compounding or dispensing of medicines under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and 23 of 1940. the rules made thereunder;

(c) the names of displaced persons or repatriates who were carrying on business or profession of pharmacy as their principal means of livelihood in any country outside India for a total period of not less than five years from a date prior to the date of application for registration.

Explanation.—In this sub-section, —

(i) "displaced person" means any person who, on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances in any area now forming part of Bangla Desh, has, after the 14th day of April, 1957 but before the 25th day of March, 1971, left, or has been displaced from, his place of residence in such area and who has since then been residing in India;

(ii) "repatriate" means any person of Indian origin who, on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances in any area now

forming part of Burma, Sri Lanka or Uganda, or any other country has, after the 14th day of April, 1957, left or has been displaced from, his place of residence in such area and who has since then been residing in India.

(2) The provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) shall remain in operation for a period of two years from the commencement of Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1976."

18. *Amendment of section 36.* — In section 36 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), in clause (e) of the proviso, for the words and figures "Drugs Act, 1940", the words and figures "Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940" shall be substituted.

23 of 1940.

23 of 1940.

19. *Amendment of section 42.* — In section 42 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after the existing proviso, the following proviso shall be added, namely: —

"Provided further that where no such date is appointed by the Government of a State this sub-section shall take effect in that State on the expiry of a period of five years from the commencement of the Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1976."

20. *Amendment of section 46.* — In section 46 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: —

"(ff) the qualifications, powers and duties of an Inspector,".